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changes. I vote to the lieutenant, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, we moved to the front and into battle, these troops moved to the rear, and the enemy's cannon had lost 10,000 of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

Long before I desire to refer to the events of the 21st, that the general order for this battle to which I referred was, with slight modification, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and that this action as before arranged, and that up to that time the rebels were not in the position of being obliged successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have been so successful in our object, they would have been able to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we were contended.

I leave the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Brigadier General Commanding.

## HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

### THE OPEN PORTS OF FLORIDA.

A gentleman recently from Jacksonville gives some interesting statements touching the present position of the ports of Florida. He says that the rebels of that State, and of Georgia and South Carolina, supply themselves and keep up communication with the outside world. So far as is known, there is no blockade of any of the harbors and inlets from Tampa Bay to Jacksonville, which is a long stretch of twenty-five miles.

Brunswick is one of the finest harbors on the coast with twenty-six feet of water on the bar. It was here that so strenuous an effort was made a short time since by the Southern delegation in Congress to have a Navy-Yard established. This harbor is unprotected. The town, with the whole of St. George and Allendale counties, is accessible to the Southern cruisers, there being no vessel to watch them.

It could be borne in mind that there is an inlet passage for the whole distance between Jacksonville, Florida, to Charleston, South Carolina, with the exception of ten miles, and yet the St. Johns River, from Tampa to Jacksonville, which has from ten to fifteen feet of water, is without any blockading vessel, and the Rebel steamers and small vessels go in and out with at liberty or challenge from any one, thus keeping up communication all along the coast.

St. Augustine, the oldest and one of the most important ports of the South, is situated on the coast there is from 10 to 12 feet of water at high tide, and furnishing easy access to the whole interior country, is open, inviting into its spacious harbor the privateers of Jeff. Davis, with their prizes of merchant vessels and cargoes. Tillman, the colored steward of the schooner S. Warren, says that he has been sent to take which of the vessels, with that rich store, when he sees and show the captors, and designate the destination of the vessel.

Fernandina, the best harbor on the whole coast, having from fourteen to twenty feet of water on the bar, is open to the vessels of the St. Mary's River, with its large interior city of country, and its railroad connection with Cedar Key, on the Gulf, has not yet seen the glimpse of a blockading fleet. And yet in all these places there are large numbers of Union men, with the flag of the Union blown away in several places, ready to hang it on the first boat that will take them. The Union men are not so numerous as they could easily take possession of the whole of East Florida.

At Fernandina there are, perhaps, 100 men on foot in a boat about the fort, with a total population of from 100 to 200 persons.

St. Augustine, with a small quantity of boats that are too large for the guns. At the mouth of the St. Johns, they have thrown up a mud battery, with two guns, also taken from St. Augustine.

Such was the state of affairs in Florida, only a very short time ago, as given by an intelligent Union man, who had been on a visit to Jacksonville for the purpose of obtaining some information as to the state of the country, and whose sources of information are unquestionable.

### THE PRIVATEER PETREL.

#### HOW SHE WAS CUT TO PIECES.

We copy from *The Philadelphia Press*, of Thursday morning, some particulars of the late engagement of Charleston, between the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, and Privateer Albatross. The officers of the St. Lawrence, and especially the captain, were anxious to know her true character, and, to still further conceal her armament and object, the port holes were kept closed and the men put out of sight.

She cruised for a month along the Atlantic coast, between Cape Henry and Savannah, and on the morning of the 1st of August, while on her way to the northward, she met a long, narrow schooner, fitted with guns and mounting three or four guns, sailing rapidly down upon her. The port holes were still shut, but the flag was at the peak, and the St. Lawrence looked not unlike a great lumbering mercantile man, instead in a strange lookout, and to move in the way of her purpose as she was sailing for the coast.

As the stranger came down, the St. Lawrence hoisted all sail and affected to be anxious to get out to sea. In reality, however, she was edging closer to the schooner, and making arrangements below to receive the fire of the visitor, which was directed largely to the masts and the rigging of the schooner, and a number followed in quick succession, but nearly all either striking below or passing over. The final discharge consisted of grape and canister, which made some little damage to the schooner's rigging.

As the schooner came on, the St. Lawrence fired the command to "loose," and the growing action.

At this time the vessels were within speaking distance, and a man in uniform was seen mounted upon the schooner's deck, who shouted to the St. Lawrence to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their ensigns, and the schooner was running and pointing her bows towards the frigate, three guns, apparently a rifled cannon. Then the schooner threw up her bows, and disclosed a whole brood of guns, with the gunners at the breech of the guns, holding lighted fuses, and directly the broad decks were filled with sprays in the jacks, armed with muskets, who sprung into the air, and ran out on the yards, firing their guns.

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its votaries learn the fact, the better. If they think they cannot live except in a Southern atmosphere, let them emigrate—but not attempt to take the States with them.

### THE "MARYLAND TRAITORS AND THE PRESIDENT."

The *Washington Intelligence* publishes a letter addressed to the President by the members of the House of Representatives, calling attention to a statement of James L. Ridgely of Baltimore. Mr. Ridgely complained of the search of his house by a military detachment. In question of the matter, the Maryland Congress had besought the President to restrain the military visitations to acts in support of the civil authority, arguing that searches for arms by detachments of troops "keep the minds of our people excited and afford to the enemies of the Union means of continued agitation."

The President's reply was as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1861.  
"HON. EDWIN H. WHEELER, J. W. CHRISTIAN, C. L. & A. S. BROWN, ESQ.,  
"GENTLEMEN: Yours of today, with the inclosure from Mr. Ridgely, has been received & referred to Gen. Scott. I am now giving whatever of the particular case he refers to me to consider the difficulties of my position and solicit your kind assistance in it? Our security in the selling of arms for our destruction will consist in not letting it at all. We have no more to say than that we are doing what we can to prevent it. I shall continue to do the very best I can to let the state between fact and false news. In the mean time, I shall make every effort to keep you posted in such a way as to be unavoidable. Yours very truly,  
"A. LINCOLN."

The *Intelligence* adds:

"It was in answer to the representations made by Messrs. Wheeler, Christian, Brown and myself, and in conformity with the suggestions they had made, that the following Army Order was issued by Gen. Scott, and with which our readers are already familiar:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, July 26, 1861.  
"GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.  
"SEARCHES OF houses for arms, trappings, and spies, and arrests in connection therewith, shall only be made in any department or place where there is some ground to believe that there exists in existence cases admitting of delay.  
"By command of the Major-General,  
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-General."

### COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE.

Col. Burnside had a splendid reception at Newport the other day, and made a speech of acknowledged excellence in which he said some interesting statements concerning the battle at Bull Run. The *Providence Journal* says that upon the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made, Col. Burnside expressed himself unreservedly. He says: "I called upon Gen. McDowell and expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time. Senator Wilson was present, and looked at me when I made the remark. Though I was a coward," Gen. McDowell said: "If you did not fight to-morrow I cannot do it in six months. Better, said I, wait that time then hazard battle now." Gen. McDowell invited a meeting of officers and headquarters to meet right after the battle, at which Gen. McDowell was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defense to Gen. Scott, not doubting they would give me a few days before the expiration of the term of service. He replied: "There is no danger. Two days afterward, in company with Gov. Sprague, I called upon Gen. Scott and repeated my apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not accepting my attack on the morning of the battle, saying the Federals would go, and add Col. Burnside, with emphasis, every thing that the old General predicted then has been confirmed."

### FROM THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

A letter from a correspondent of *The Taunton Gazette*, written on board the steamer Massachusetts gives a glowing account of an encounter between the Federal blue jackets and the rebels at Mississippi City. On the 9th July the Massachusetts was fired at from the fort, when a large number of shot and shell were thrown from either side. Upon nearing the fort several shots came flying through the rigging, when the Federals discovered that the Rebels had a rifled cannon, and as they were only endangering themselves needlessly, without any chance of hitting the enemy they got out of the range of the guns. The object in running into the place was to drive out and engage in action two transports loaded with rebel soldiers. The correspondent says that that part of the Gulf is filled with Southern steamers, and that they would not have the least chance if one shot struck them fairly, as the Massachusetts is so high out of the water. The writer in conclusion, says, "we will give a good account of ourselves at any rate, and if the enemy do finally get us they will have to pay dearly for it. No boat has yet come to aid us, but we expect one to-morrow, and we are going back to take that fort or get whipped in the attempt."

### A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Capt. W. Howell Robinson of the 3rd Regiment (Col. Roderick Matheson) New-York Volunteers, of the night of the 27th of July, drove in a picket of horse 80 in number, wounded the captain severely, killed his horse and took his saddle and bridle, and recaptured some clothing taken from the Maine Regiment at the battle of Bull Run. Capt. Robinson is a lawyer by profession, and was doing business in this city at the time he took possession of his company.

### SUPPOSED PRIVATEERS.

Capt. Taylor of the schooner R. B. Sumner, reports that on the 11th instant, in lat. 33° 57', lon. 72° 14' north, two schooners were seen, one with colors in her forward rigging, as if to speak the Sumner. No notice was taken of them, when both schooners gave chase, but the wind being fresh at the time, Capt. Taylor outstripped them. It is supposed they were privateers.

### FACTS ABOUT THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Ex-Councilman Baugh, now one of the Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department, has just returned from Washington, where he spent a number of days in endeavoring to learn the facts, and if possible remedy the evils existing with reference to the 1st Regiment Fire Zouaves, the rumors about which recently gave New-Yorkers so much painful uncertainty on what deeply concerned the future existence of our brave regiment. Mr. Baugh found 217 Zouaves in the camp at Alexandria, of which number about 25 were confined in the guard-house (a miserable old slave pen), awaiting their trial by court-martial for desertion. There were 21 more in the hospital, who were cared for by competent Surgeons. The hospital building is an exceedingly fine one, and its appointments are in every way adapted to the end for which it has been appropriated. In addition there were perhaps 150 more stragglers in Washington, or wandering between it and places and Philadelphia towards New-York. Fearing court-martial they would not report themselves. The number killed and taken prisoners in the late battle is estimated at 230, and the number who have succeeded in reaching this city is variously estimated at from 300 to 400.

It was utterly impossible to arrive at any conclusions as to what would be done. The course that will probably be adopted by the army authorities will be to consider how or in what manner the Zouaves became thus scattered and demoralized, and make such disposition of the case as is provided by the United States Army regulations. The act of each and every one who left the regiment without leave can be considered only as *desertion*, and could scarcely be otherwise expected than that the General commanding will find it absolutely necessary to make a severe example in order to establish discipline or prevent disorganization at large. The only excuse that the men offer is that they were deserted and neglected by their officers, and they saw no other way but to shift for themselves. Mr. Baugh was told by the wounded at Washington Hospital that none of their officers had been there to see them, or make friendly inquiries concerning their welfare. It is alleged that some of the captains went to New-York immediately after the battle, where they stayed a week or so before making any endeavors toward collecting their men.

One of the firemen ingeniously explained his presence in New-York, by saying that he "had been ordered to retreat at Manassas, and never got the word to halt." On his recent history, Mr. Baugh was casually recognized by some comrades of Hope Howe in Philadelphia, who, on learning his business, informed him that recently from 12 to 15 of the Fire Zouaves lodged in their engine-house, the Philadelphia boys being anxious to communicate old friendships while they paid homage to bravery and loyalty, by extending their fraternal hospitality. Mr. Baugh saw about a dozen sleeping in the bunks, and as he did not know more than one, specified the "Hope" boys.

to his badge, with which every New-York fireman had been provided. It was also questionable to his mind, he said, whether a continuation of such hospitality would not do the New-York Fire Department more harm under the peculiar circumstances, the good.

In reference to the condition of Col. Farham, Mr. Baulch reports him as dangerously ill, and suffering terribly from a wound on the left side of the head, which shot having taken away part of his ear and injured his brain. His right arm is completely paralyzed. Himself, the wound would be regarded slight, but, aggravated as it is with the worst symptoms of typhoid fever, Col. Farham's recovery has been a down by the physicians as doubtful. Lieut-Col. Crozier has resigned his position, and is still in a critical state, affected by the same fever.

**ARMY AND NAVY.**

An army officer has just made a most interesting estimate of the materials required by an army. He says that 50,000 men consume daily 515 tons 10 cwt. of provisions alone, thus requiring 800 horses to carry enough to support them for the first four days—assuming that they themselves could carry the first three days' food—and 200 horses to carry the food needed every day afterward. Thus, 800 tons of provisions should be sent with an army commencing a week's march. Then baggage and ammunition would require at least as much more carrying material, and cavalry supplies as much, so that an army of 50,000 proper soldiers, and having a small proportion of horse-artillery, would need the services of over 1,000 horses, ten each, for a single day's necessities. On the march from Alexandria to Bull Run there should have been nearly 3,000 carrying horses—presuming that the march would require food marching both ways.

Advices from Havana report the arrival there of the following resigned United States officers, on route to join the rebels, it is supposed. Their names are Commander John R. Mitchell, late commander of the steam gunboat Wyoming of the Pacific Squadron; Midshipman G. W. Averett, Virginia; Engineer D. Lanning, South Carolina; and Captain Garrett, coast of the Southern General, Robert S. Garnett, who was killed at Fort Clark in 1862.

We learn from the Pacific Squadron that the steam gunboat Wyoming had been ordered to the coast of Mexico by the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron.

A detachment of United States sailors arrived here yesterday in charge of an Engineer, and were lazily transported on board the racing-ship *Norfolk*, from Carolina. They were recruited in Baltimore, N. Y., where there is a branch rendezvous of the New-York Naval Station.

Affairs were very dull at the Navy-Yard yesterday. The departure of all the regular men-of-war makes the premises look vacant and deserted. Four 33-gun gunboats were put on board the *Norfolk*, and connected with the port-tugs are being brought in the Kuba, and the National Guard is preparing to haul in the lower wharf for stores. But for the guns and ammunition strewn around the buildings, it would be difficult to distinguish any difference between it and a merchant's warehouse. The only thing that helps all the regular crew have left, feel like whales in a museum.

A portion of the horses to be sent to West Point for cadets left this city yesterday.

Capt. Sparring, a shipmaster of New-York, has received a Master's commission in the navy. He is ordered to the *Satellite*, which vessel is soon to leave for Fortress Monroe.

**WHY NOT TAX TOBACCO ?**

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Congress has adjourned, we are well taxed on tea, coffee, and sugar, all necessities to the poor, and I am one with a large family, but I cheerfully submit for the general good; but can you tell me why tobacco has not come under the same law, and why been taxed. As the article is not a luxury, and is necessary to the soldier in this city, that bread, and which has made the finest street in the world an abominable stinking promenade to all who have not formed a filthy habit. Let us have tobacco well taxed, and when I receive a puff of stinking smoke in my face again I will bear it, and thank the Lord that it helps all to support the Government.

Yours respectfully,  
A NATIVE AND RESIDENT OF 41 YEARS.

**CORRECTION.**

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see in your report of the wounded that you have my name as I. B. St. Clair, which is entirely wrong. I am not a soldier, and I am not a member of the 6th and wounded without making some mistakes, then, if you would make the correction, you would greatly oblige me.

I am yet at the Government's hospital suffering from two met wounds in my left leg; they are within an inch of each other, and what makes it worse, I had not fully recovered from the wound that I had received on the same knee from a horse's kick, when I was riding down the street, near the Machine Manufactory, about three weeks before I left New-York to join my regiment. I am, however, fast recovering, so that I am hopeful to be able to join my regiment once more in defense of our glorious country and its Constitution.

I have the honor to subscribe myself as  
Lieut. JAMES S. SINCLAIR,  
Co. E, 76th Regiment, Highland Guard.  
U. S. General Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 8, 1861.

**THE MISTAKE WHICH SAVED THE MINNESOTA REGIMENT.**—Mr. Irvine's narrative in yesterday's *Press* explaining clearly the circumstance of the 6th Regiment which ours first met on the battlefield, calling on that they were friends. It was not an intentional deception of the enemy, but a mistake, which cost our Lieut. Colonel great loss of ground, and saved our brave boys from overbearing stinking Georgia. The Minnesota Regiment had got between 3,000 Georgians on one side, and 4,000 Mississippians on the other, neither combatant realizing the fact. Our regiment approaching from the direction of the Georgia line, were mistaken for them. Col. Booze's regiment, second army, did not suspect the firing, and retired on Rebel, as he supposed. He found out the mistake too late, and his regiment seeing his capture, and perfectly tom-tommed by finding the Federal troops in such a position, left back, and gave our men time to rally in a less exposed situation. The confusion about flags is not surprising, either the similarity of the two regiments, or the mistake. The most of our letters have perpetuated the original mistake, of supposing it a deliberate deception of the enemy. Col. Booze's text may confounding Irvine's, makes the matter clear. Irvine, it will be seen, was not deceived, and lost my time in firing. (St. Paul Press.)

**THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JAMES HAGGERTY.**—We are glad to find that the claim upon the Irish-American community of the widow and family of the late gallant Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment have met with a prompt recognition. Several members of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" have donated to Mrs. Haggerty the sum of \$3,000 as a testimony of their respect for her husband, and other noble qualities of her deceased husband. This is a good example, and one that, we trust, may be followed generously in this and similar cases. When the 6th Regiment was ordered to the seat of war, Lieut.-Col. Haggerty was engaged in a lucrative business as a branch of his profession, and a lawyer, in both of which branches he possessed great skill and experience. His card may yet be seen in our advertising columns. We understand that his widow, with the assistance of the competent workmen employed by her late husband, intends to carry on his business, and we hope that those who may have had dealings with the dead soldier will remember and meet his widow by still giving her establishment their custom.

[Irish American.]

**COL. CORCORAN FIRED.**—The *Richmond Dispatch* remarks: "We hear of but one account, with a few exceptions, from all the prisoners taken by our army every where, and that is, that the Rebels were compelled to unite in the invading movement, and that they were those they would never be caught in such a scrape again. The last assertion may be true, but, as a word of the rest. The direction to the South, as well as to themselves, and their very name and organization, *rebels*, contradicts every word they utter." We entreat we have more respect for the most important among them—Col. Corcoran, for example—when we understand, says, "I went into the business with a grave soul to me."

My wife says, "Thomas Percival, a Lieutenant in a volunteer regiment now in service, visited the other day, the encampment of Col. Lujane's regiment, and it is alleged, attempted to induce them to desert. Col. Lujane ordered his officers immediately kept in close custody, and the Rebels were telegraphed to the Department. By orders of the Department, the action of Col. Lujane was endorsed, and commands were issued to remove the accused to Fort Delaware, there to be tried for a capital offense. He was yesterday conveyed away to that fortification, where he will probably receive his trial."

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Ch. De Vetter, U. S. N., in a letter to *The Thirteenth* *Press*, states that Capt. Mall, lately in command of the United States steamer *Cranston*, has been appointed to Charleston, S. C., and that in New-York, Capt. Mall, was received in the Union.